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may be mentioned hasps, hinge- and lock-plates for cabinets and boxes, and corners for small chests. Several pen trays and ash trays, also, were beaten out of sheet copper and decorated in repoussé. A description of this work, with working directions, will be given in a future number of the COURSE OF STUDY.

The drawing numbered 3 is a plan of a modeling-stand which is being worked out by the pupils of the seventh and eighth grades. Sixteen of these stands will be made for the clay-room.

## A HOME-MADE POTTERY KILN.

IRA M. CARLEY.

DURING the session of the School of Education in the Kozminski School last summer, a kiln for burning work in clay-modeling was built of brick, under the direction of Miss Antoinette B. Hollister. A kiln may be purchased for about a hundred dollars. This kiln of brick was built to demonstrate how cheaply a serviceable kiln can be constructed. The cost of the material was in the neighborhood of eight dollars. With the labor, a good bricklayer for two days and a helper for one day, the total cost approximated twenty dollars. The kiln may be built either indoors or out. Below are given plans of it and directions for building :

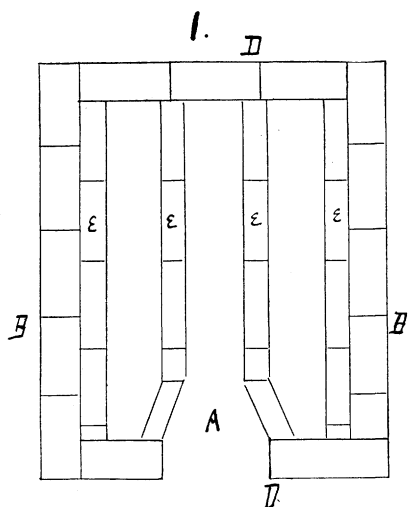
The kiln is built entirely of fire brick, laid in fire clay. The sides, floor, and top of the muffle, *MM*, are built of fire brick of half the thickness of those used for the outside.

Before beginning to build the kiln, if made out-of-doors, a hole about one foot deep, and of the dimensions of the ground space to be occupied by the kiln, should be dug and filled with loose stones and cinders. On the upper layer of cinders a floor of common brick is laid level with the ground.

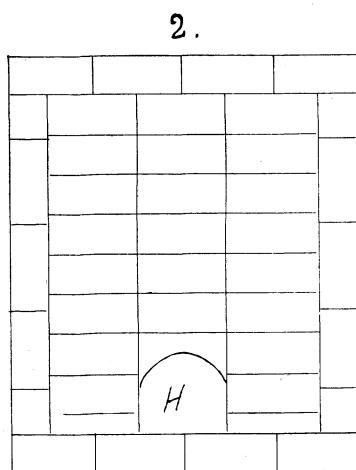
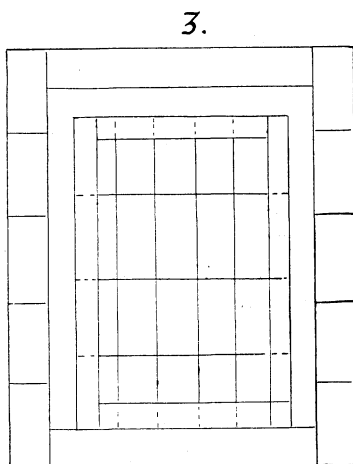
Fig. 1 shows the ground plan, or, rather, a horizontal section an inch above the ground, the rows of bricks, *eeee*, being simply to support the floor above. The opening and fireplace are at *A*.

Fig. 2 shows the horizontal section at *FF* (see Fig. 5); that is, the floor above Fig. 1. This floor is built of large fire brick. *H* is the hole by which the heat passes under and around the muffle.

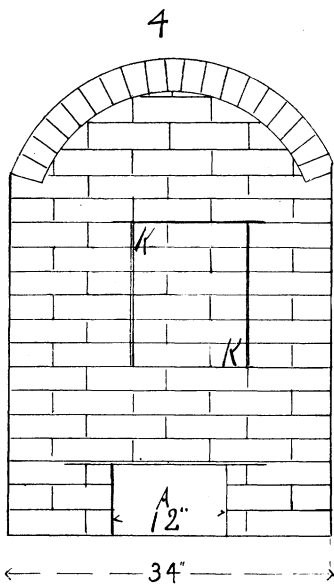
Fig. 3 shows the floor of the muffle. The cut is a horizontal section at *OO* (Fig. 5). The floor of it is made of the thin brick, supported by pieces



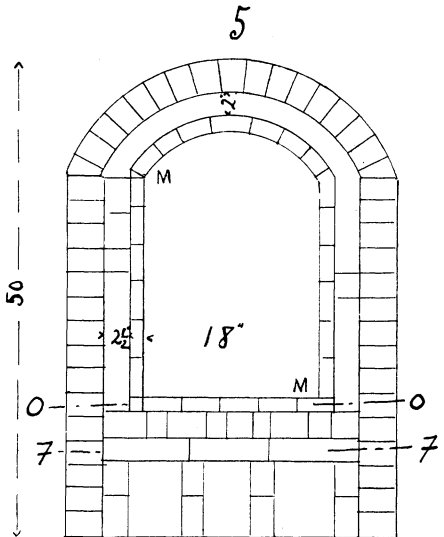
HORIZONTAL SECTION 1' ABOVE GROUND.

HORIZONTAL SECTION AT *FF* (FIG. 5).HORIZONTAL SECTION AT *OO* (FIG. 5).

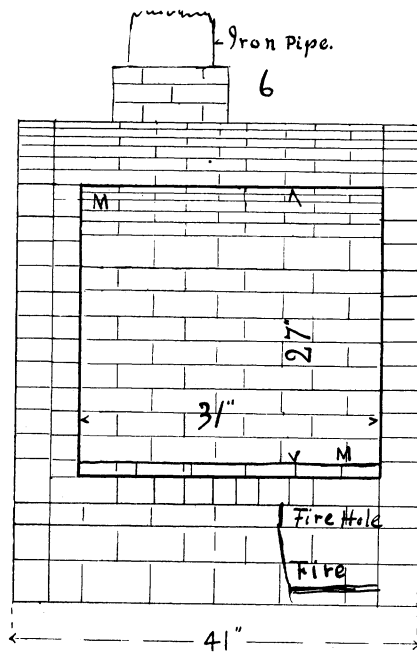
Scale  $\frac{1}{8}" = 1"$ , reduced to  $\frac{1}{4}$  size.



FRONT ELEVATION.



VERTICAL SECTION AT *BB* (FIG. 1).



VERTICAL SECTION AT *DD* (FIG. 1).

of brick, so placed as to leave as much air space as possible under the muffle and yet support the floor.

Fig. 4 shows the front elevation of the kiln, *KK* being the opening into the muffle. The bricks are set loosely in this opening, so that they can be removed when the kiln is to be charged. When the kiln is charged, they are replaced and plastered over with fire clay. *A* is the fire opening. The bricks above it are supported by a strip of iron about three-sixteenths of an inch thick and one and a half to two inches wide.

Fig. 5 is a vertical section at *BB* (Fig. 1), showing shape of the muffle *MM*, and the air spaces around it through which the heat draws. Owing to the thinness of the bricks composing the muffle, it is well to extend a few bricks through from the outside wall to give support to the walls of the muffle.

Fig. 6 is a vertical section at *DD* (Fig. 1), showing the longitudinal form of the muffle and the location of the chimney. The opening of the chimney should be about five inches in diameter. It should be built of brick to a height of about two feet, and extended beyond that with sheet-iron pipe to a height of at least five feet above the bricks.

After the kiln is completed, as shown in these plans, it is well to inclose it in one or even two layers of common, cheap brick, set in mortar.

The fuel used is kerosene. It is burned in a pan placed in the fireplace. The pan is fed by a pipe three or four feet in length and about one-quarter or three-sixteenths of an inch bore, having a funnel at its outer end into which a small stream of oil flows from a tank fitted with a small faucet.

The supply tank is placed above and somewhat to the side of the fire opening, the pipe being bent to fit location.

The pipe should enter the fire-pan at the edge and not from above, to avoid heating the oil in the pipe too much.

## PHYSICAL TRAINING.

CARL J. KROH.

THE endeavor during the present quarter will be to promote a stronger realization of the more immediate purposes of physical training by enhancing individual proficiency. To this end, the work of the various student classes will be brought into closer relation through a study of work adaptation on the basis of definite class aims, as indicated in the COURSE OF STUDY, Vol. I, No. 2. Skill in illustrating and conducting, on this basis, prescribed lessons, and lessons outlined by the students themselves, will determine priority with reference to teaching qualifications.